

# Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY  
JANUARY 13, 1931



Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont

President of the National Woman's Party and donor of the International Headquarters of the Woman's Party in Washington, D. C., which will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on January 4. The building, which is one of the most historic in the National Capital, will be called Alva Belmont House in honor of Mrs. Belmont's incomparable work for Equal Rights not only in her own country, but throughout the world.

# Equal Rights



OFFICIAL ORGAN  
of the  
**National Woman's Party**  
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## MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Annual Dues.....         | \$10.00    |
| Associate Members.....   | \$1.00     |
| Subscribing Members..... | \$3.00     |
| Founders.....            | \$100.00   |
| Life Members.....        | \$1,000.00 |
| Endowers.....            | \$5,000.00 |
| Sustainers.....          | \$5,000.00 |

## OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

## THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]

[House Joint Resolution Number 55]

Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,

by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.

Introduced in the House April 25, 1929,

by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY,

Pennsylvania.

## Agents of Justice

THOSE who stood in the forefront of the struggle for Equal Suffrage will recall how often it was said by adherents of the cause, "Woman suffrage will come; it is a part of social evolution." This dictum was pronounced most often by those who believed in the enfranchisement of women, but who were more interested in other things, and it served as an excuse in their own minds for avoiding the sacrifices which active work for woman suffrage then entailed.

In the end, of course, they were proven to be quite right, these moderate suffragists, who worked for welfare laws and child hygiene and their own advancement and a thousand other things, but who stood aside from the practical work of the campaign. Their dictum was correct; woman suffrage did come and there is no doubt in anybody's mind today that it was "a part of social evolution."

But what, after all, is social evolution? Is it merely a matter of time, of drifting on the current of inevitable events until at last quite independently of the efforts of human beings the desired configuration occurs? Is the human will merely the plaything of natural forces, coming we know not whence, and making we know not whither, or can mankind, after the manner of deity, pattern the social order to a vision of its own conceiving?

Clearly we should be foreordained merely to float like leaves on a stream, were the philosophy of the moderate suffragists, all that comprised progress.

The very correctness of their dictum that woman suffrage would come depended upon the one vital factor in social evolution that they omitted from their own lives. Woman suffrage came not as a result of social evolution, but as its cause. It came because women like our president, Mrs. Belmont, cared more for justice than she did for herself.

Tomorrow we shall meet together to dedicate our beautiful international headquarters in her name. Let us then remember the undying gift that she has made and is making to us and to all women as an agent of justice in the perpetual scheme of things.

The social order develops, is transformed, advances, because people like Mrs. Belmont will that it shall be so.

Let us when we dedicate our international headquarters also dedicate ourselves to the international work for Equal Rights, of which she is the outstanding leader.

## Wise Men Change Their Minds

ON ANOTHER page of this issue under the caption, "Wage-earning Wives," we reprint in full a statement made by Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner of the State of New York, which appeared in the New York *Herald Tribune* on December 18. We are delighted, and not a little surprised, to find Miss Perkins coming to the defense of the married woman in industry.

Less than a year ago she was quoted by the Brooklyn *Times* as saying in a public speech that any married woman who earned less than \$3,500 a year was an economic failure and should return to the home. At that time she referred to certain underpaid groups of women as "pin-money" workers and deprecated their retention in industry.

It is, of course, perfectly obvious that most of the women who work in this country of ours, and the men, too, for the matter of that, receive far less than \$3,500 in their annual pay envelopes. They are not, however, for that reason liable to the accusation of working for "pin money," as Miss Perkins now apparently knows.

Far be it from anyone interested in the Equal Rights movement to censure those who learn by experience that they were previously wrong. All progress that has been made toward equality of opportunity as between men and men, and as between men and women, has through the centuries been achieved as a result of people's changing their minds.

The old adage about wise men and fools still holds good in 1931, and we admire Miss Perkins immensely for her straightforward confession of a change of heart.

We call attention to the episode not from any ill will, for we have none, on the contrary, but in order to stimulate other people who may still regard wage-earning wives as "pin-money" workers to cast aside their prejudices and look into the facts.

# Feminist Activities Intensified With New Year

THE year 1931 is being ushered in with an intensified activity in behalf of Equal Rights between men and women. The first Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday of the New Year, the National Capital will be the scene of the dedication of Alva Belmont House, the home of the National Woman's Party, a deputation to President Hoover to urge his support for full equality between men and women, and a hearing before a Senate committee on the Equal Rights Amendment.

Feminists from various parts of the country will participate in the work and in the enjoyment attendant upon the activities of these three days.

Moreover, Feminists all over the country will hear a part of the discussions attendant upon all these activities, for the two great radio broadcasting chains, the Columbia and the National Broadcasting companies, will broadcast the dedication of Alva Belmont House on nation-wide hook-ups from 1.30 to 2 P. M., Eastern Standard Time, on Sunday, January 4.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, chairman of the National Council of the Woman's Party, will preside at this ceremony and will talk on Equal Rights and the part that valiant figure, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, has had in the Feminist movement, to which she has given a beautiful, historic home in Washington, a block from the National Capitol. Senator T. H. Caraway, of Arkansas, Democratic Senator who heads the sub-committee of the Senate

Committee on the Judiciary which is considering the Equal Rights Amendment, and Senator James E. Watson of Indiana, Republican floor leader of the Senate, will speak on this program.

Leonora Speyer, a vice-president of the Poetry Society of America and a winner of a Pulitzer poetry prize, will read an original Feminist poem at this ceremony, also a part of the radio program.

The Capital Choir, led by Dr. Harned, will sing "Forward Out of Error," and another chorus. Doris Stevens, chairman of the Inter-American Commission of Women, will speak as one who knows Mrs. Belmont's work for equality between men and women all over the world.

Marie Moore Forrest, well-known pageant director, is in charge of the pageantry which will be a part of the dedication of Alva Belmont House, and is arranging the processions, the costumes, and other impressive parts of the program.

The chimes and the cornet soloist of the United States Marine Band will furnish music.

Mrs. Wiley will read the message of Mrs. Belmont to the women of America. Mrs. Belmont's son, William K. Vanderbilt, has been invited to represent his mother on this historic occasion.

Once before the National Woman's Party has dedicated a home given to it by Mrs. Belmont, the historic "Old Brick Capitol" across from the present Capitol. But the United States Government took this home, razed it, and is building upon

its site a monumental home for the Supreme Court of the United States. Its new home, said to be the first residence built within the area which is now Washington, was built by Lord Calvert, and is one of the loveliest examples of colonial architecture in Washington.

Following the dedication ceremonies, the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party will hold open house in Alva Belmont House.

Sunday night, the National Council will meet in Alva Belmont House.

Monday morning a delegation of members of the National Woman's Party will call upon President Hoover at 11 o'clock to present to him the Affirmations on Women and Unemployment adopted at the Philadelphia conference, and will urge him to support the Equal Rights Amendment.

Monday evening a dinner will be held for out-of-town visitors for the series of events and for Washington people interested in the Equal Rights movement.

Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, a hearing on the Equal Rights Amendment will be held before a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, consisting of Senator Caraway, Senator Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, and Senator Frederick H. Gillett of Massachusetts. The latter two are Republicans. Maud Younger, Congressional chairman of the Woman's Party, is in charge of this hearing, the first on the Equal Rights Amendment to be held during the Seventy-first Congress.

## Alva Belmont House

By Muna Lee

A GALLANT and valiant figure, unflinching in her demand that every woman be permitted to grow to her full stature, it is fitting that Mrs. Belmont should see her own name bestowed with appropriate ceremonies on the beautiful national headquarters of the party of which she is president. Alva Belmont House will be, through the years to come, a museum and a laboratory of Feminism: a museum in that most vital sense of the word, a storehouse of the past lending inspiration for the present; and a laboratory where the elements which will form the future are determined and tested.

Even a cursory reading of Mrs. Belmont's commentaries on the place of woman in a constantly changing world reveals her as both an individualist and an exponent of organization. In other words, she holds—as the Woman's Party has always held—that women will be able to accomplish their utmost only when they are banded together, working, as women, for women; and she believes at the same time, and has often declared, that the individual woman must develop fully if womankind, and consequently humankind, are to achieve their destiny.

"The important thing," to cite her own words, "is to break down the barriers which prevent women from utilizing, for the good of the human race, all their energies, capabilities, and talents." And, again, in the ringing declaration of principles which she gave the world in 1922, "I am working only to put women in a position where they can make of themselves whatever they choose to be and can be!" It is in this same declaration that she made use of the frequently quoted and now famous phrase, "Almost any woman with a broom gives, to my mind, a better picture of action than any man with a musket."

The various interests that have played an important part in Mrs. Belmont's life are finely synthesized in the national headquarters which, bearing her name, is dedicated to the greater freedom of women. It epitomizes Feminism, of course, since it is the home of the most advanced Feminist group in the country; it recalls her devotion to architecture, for so long one of her chief delights, since Alva Belmont House is a classic example

of the gracious, dignified Georgian mansion. Research, Mrs. Belmont's insistence upon exactitude, her intellectual pleasure in concrete knowledge of the subject in hand, is realized in the exhaustive and fully documented studies on the status of women being carried on by the Woman's Party. Her flair for gardens—and her gardens have been internationally famous—is simply but pleasingly exemplified in the roses and lilacs, the poplars and laurels and iris-beds, which give this house so much of its Old World charm; just as her staunch patriotism cannot but be pleased to recall the honorable connection of the place with the only defense made of the city when the British rode against Washington in 1814.

Even more than her china and silver in the dining-room, her girlhood desk in the drawingroom, the marble bust in the entrance hall and the bronze plaque on the rosy Georgian brick, it is the spirit pervading the house, the spirit of the Woman's Party, the spirit of Feminism, which makes Alva Belmont House so appropriate, so adequate, and so satisfying a name for it.

# A Glimpse Into the Historic Past of the Alva Belmont House

By Burnita Shelton Matthews

THE Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the National Woman's Party and a center for the woman movement of the world, is rich not only in charm and distinction but in historical associations.

To begin the history of the *site* of the headquarters property is to begin the history of Maryland. Sir George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore and formerly Secretary of State for England, had long been interested in colonial projects, when he requested from the Crown a grant of land in America. In the courtier fashion he gave the land a name from that of the Queen of Charles I, Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV of Navarre. In the Latin of the charter, the province was called Terra Mariae, or, in English, Maryland. According to the charter, he held the land, including the headquarters property, in free and common socage, part of the rental return to the King being an Indian arrow to be delivered at the Castle of Windsor every year on Tuesday in Easter week. To all intents and purposes, the tenure given to Lord Baltimore over the land was an absolute title, as we understand it today.

## EARLY PROPRIETORS OF THE LAND COMPOSING THE HEADQUARTERS

The land composing the headquarters of the National Woman's Party is within the limits of a location known at present as Capitol Hill. In 1663, more than a century before the Declaration of Independence, George Thompson acquired title to Capitol Hill under the conditions of plantations imposed by Lord Baltimore. The land was patented under the name of "Duddington Manor," "New Troy," and "Duddington Pastures." This patent of 1663 shows that Thompson derived "Duddington Manor" (1,000 acres) from Lord Baltimore, "New Troy" (500 acres) by assignment of a warrant from Thomas Hussey, and "Duddington Pastures" (300 acres) by assignment of John Lewger, assignee of Thomas Gerrard. In their day Thompson and Gerrard were gentlemen of note, and each has a fascinating history. They came of families having ancient lineage and tremendous political importance in England.

Thompson was a lawyer and an eloquent pleader. He had a large practice, and made many appearances in court. He represented his brother-in-law, Raymond Stapleford, in constant battles waged against Lord Baltimore's authority. He was also engaged in commercial pursuits, such as exchanging land for staples, and had heavy interests in ships bearing commerce to European ports. Gerrard was one of the first and best physicians in the province. He is the historical personage

usually cited to evidence religious toleration in Maryland. He was a Catholic, and for locking a Protestant Chapel and refusing to open it for service, he was fined 500 pounds of tobacco, a rather heavy penalty in those days. Gerrard is also cited to prove the Court Leet and the Court Baron. He was Lord of St. Clement's Manor and he presided over the Court Baron and his Steward held the Court Leet after the prevailing custom in England. It appears that the lords of manors were summoned to the upper house of the Maryland Assembly by Lord Baltimore, as were the barons of England to Parliament by the King of England. Gerrard served in the Assembly. The plan of Josias Fendall to overthrow Lord Baltimore and to proclaim Maryland a free and independent Republic involved Gerrard, and he disposed of his land and departed for Virginia where he made a fortune in his profession.

In 1670 Thompson, in consideration of 40,000 pounds of tobacco and a rent of "one pepper corn," leased Capitol Hill for 1000 years to Thomas Notley. In the year following a patent was issued to Notley correcting flaws in his title and making the land one manorial holding, known as "Cerne Abbey Manor." Notley reached the highest honor possible under the Maryland charter, that of Deputy Governor of the Province. His name is always associated with that of his friend and patron the third Baron of Baltimore. Margaret Brent Downing in her admirable article on the earliest proprietors of Capitol Hill says: "Notley belonged to that illustrious family of Dorset, the Sydehams of Coombe, his being the Cadet branch of that ancient barony. . . The Chronicles of Dorset contain many a thrilling tale of their prowess in the holy wars. . . They coured heroes galore in the Crusades and the wars of the Roses and with France and in the succeeding Civil strife. Nor was their fame wholly martial, for Doctor Sir Thomas Sydenham was among the colleagues of William Harvey, discoverer of the theory of the circulation of the blood, and was his immediate successor as head of the London College of Surgery. Another Thomas Sydenham, a near kinsman of Thomas Notley was an eloquent Archdeacon of the Court of England and quite a favorite. . . Like Thompson, Notley was of the legal profession and had an extensive practice, besides holding office under the proprietary government. . . In a letter addressed in 1681 to the Earl of Anglesea, Lord Baltimore describes the perils to

which the Province had been exposed through traitors, rebels, and Indians, and the heavy debt of gratitude owing to the Deputy Governor, Thomas Notley, then deceased. So this courtly gentlemen of Dorset has written himself on the early pages of Maryland history. He is a commanding figure against the background of his time, loyal, generous, and courageous, every inch a knight and a worthy exemplar of the motto of his race, *Noli Mentire*. How loyal he was to the Calverts, his friend Charles bears testimony, a full quarter of a century after his death. How brave in defending all that was committed to his care, the annals of Maryland clearly show. And to measure his generosity, one has but to read his will, to see that everyone who has the slenderest claim on his bounty, even to the least of his servants, was remembered." \*

By a will dated April 3, 1679, Governor Notley gave "Cerne Abbey Manor" (Capitol Hill) to his godson, Notley Rozier. Notley Rozier was the step grandson of the third Lord Baltimore, and he apparently spent his childhood under the care of his grandmother, Lady Baltimore. The mother of Notley Rozier was the daughter of Lady Baltimore by her first husband, Henry Sewall, Secretary of the Province. Notley Rozier took for his bride, Jane Digges, daughter of William Digges, Lord of Warburton Manor. Only one child, Anne Rozier, survived them, and she was the sole heiress of Cerne Abbey Manor. The attractive Anne Rozier first married Daniel Carroll, second son of Charles Carroll, who came to the Province in 1688 and later became Attorney General. She was left a widow when only 28 years of age, and soon married Colonel Benjamin Young, a Commissioner of Crown Lands. She had two sons, Charles Carroll and Notley Young. This Charles Carroll was called as of Carrollsburg to distinguish him from his eminent cousin, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence. About 15 years before the Declaration of Independence and by a series of legal instruments, Anne Rozier Carroll Young divided Cerne Abbey Manor between her two sons, Charles Carroll receiving the largest number of acres including the site of the Capitol and the site of Alva Belmont House, and Notley Young receiving 400 acres including his mother's mansion. From Charles Carroll of Carrollsburg the land including the headquarters site passed to his son, Daniel Carroll of Duddington.

## FORMATION OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

The Continental Congress was a sort of Congress on Wheels, having assembled on

\*Records of the Columbia Historical Society, Vol. 21, p. 1; The Catholic Historical Review, Vol. 2, No. 3, Oct., 1916.

ten occasions at eight different places. After prolonged debate, the Government finally took to the woods by deciding upon a Capitol City near the falls of the Potomac river. President George Washington on January 22, 1791, appointed Commissioners to acquire the lands necessary for a site for the permanent seat of Government.

Under the plan for the Federal city, the property owners deeded their lands to the Commissioners with the understanding that the Government retain such squares as it thought proper for public improvements or other public uses; that the remaining land be laid off in lots and equally divided between the owners and the Government; that no compensation be paid the owners for their land except £25 per acre for the portion used for public buildings or improvements or uses other than streets. The lots which the United States received free and did not use for public improvements were sold to private investors and the money used for Federal city projects.

Daniel Carroll of Duddington, great grandson of Notley Rozier, conveyed to the Government Commissioners his lands, including the land on which now stands the Capitol and Alva Belmont House. Carroll was one of the largest of all the property owners. Another large property owner was David Burns who owned the site of the White House. It is said that when President Washington tried to persuade Mr. Burns to give his lands by glowing accounts of the future "Federal City," the "obstinate Mr. Burns," as Washington called him, assured the President that he did not want a city under his nose. The threat of condemnation of his land, however, caused Burns to finally co-operate in the far-seeing plans of President Washington for a Federal City. Daniel Carroll readily co-operated with President Washington but he was a party to an incident which greatly increased the discord between the Commissioners for the Federal City and Major L'Enfant, the able and courageous but irascible French engineer who planned the city. L'Enfant was slow with the laying out of the streets and Carroll commenced the erection of a mansion which was demolished on summary order of L'Enfant, who insisted that it would be in the middle of New Jersey Avenue Southeast.

When the city of Washington was laid out, the land composing the headquarters property was and still is designated as Lots 1, 2 and 32 in Square 725. Under the plan Lots 1 and 2 went to the United States and Lot 32 went to Daniel Carroll. In 1793 Carroll purchased Lot 1 from the United States. In the same year Robert Sewall purchased Lot 2 from the United States. In 1799 Carroll sold his two lots (1 and 32 to Sewall, thus Sewall became the owner of all the land composing the headquarters property.

At the time Robert Sewall purchased in 1793-9 the site on which now stands Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the National Woman's Party, it was expected the City of Washington would develop toward the east, and Capitol Hill was regarded as a likely center for fashionable residences. Either a fine mansion already stood on the site or Robert Sewall erected one soon after the purchase of the site. This mansion was but one of the homes of Robert Sewall, another being "Poplar Hill," his ancestral estate in Prince George's County, Maryland.

The Sewalls were prominent in the early annals of Maryland. They held high office under the provincial government, one of them being Henry Sewall, secretary of the province, whose widow became the second wife of the third Lord Baltimore, and another being Nicholas Sewall, deputy governor. They were large land owners, one of their tracts being "Mattapony" on the Patuxent River in St. Mary's County.

During the administration of President Thomas Jefferson the Sewall house was rented to Albert Gallatin, statesman, diplomat and financier, then Secretary of the Treasury.

In the war with the British the American troops were completely routed at the battle of Bladensburg on August 24, 1814. The British then marched forward to capture the National Capital. On the retreat of the American forces from Bladensburg a party of Commodore Barney's men entered the Sewall home in Washington and made an attack from the house upon the advance party of the British army under the command of General Ross. By this attack General Ross' horse was killed, one or two of his men also were killed and several were wounded. "This adventurous and heroic party were immediately overpowered by the British force, three were taken prisoners, whilst the remainder made their escape by flight. The house . . . thus made a block house of, by this gallant little band, was instantly set on fire by order of General Ross and destroyed with all its costly furniture."\*

Thus the site of the headquarters of the National Woman's Party became of particular historic interest, because from it was made the only resistance against the advancing forces of the British who invaded the city and set the Capitol, White House, Navy Yard and other structures on fire.

That Sewall soon restored the old house or built a new one is evidenced by the fact that he mentions his Washington residence on the headquarters site in his will executed in 1820. The Alva Belmont House is the mansion mentioned in the

will. Sewall died in 1822 and was buried at Poplar Hill. In his will he stipulated that the house be kept for the residence of his wife (Mary Brent, youngest daughter of William and Eleanor Carroll Brent), and their daughters "as long as they choose to occupy it," but in the case of any daughter who marries this "indulgence" to cease three months after the nuptial ceremony. The will further stipulated that when the property ceased to be used as a home that it be sold and the proceeds divided between the daughters. To his sons he gave other properties.

All of the children of Robert Sewall died without issue, except Catherine Sewall Mitchell and Susan I. B. Sewall Daingerfield. The house eventually became the property of Ellen and Susan Daingerfield, daughters of Susan I. B. Sewall and Henry Daingerfield of Virginia, these two women having purchased the interests of the Mitchell heirs, and having acquired all the remaining interests by descent or by will.

Susan Daingerfield married in 1865 John Strode Barbour, railroad executive, and later United States Senator from Virginia. He was of the same historic family as James Barbour, one time Governor of Virginia, Secretary of War, and Minister to Great Britain. Philip Barbour, a brother of James Barbour, was Speaker of the House in 1821, later being appointed by President Jackson as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. These men stood with the foremost public men of their respective generations.

The house was a renowned social center during its occupancy by Senator and Mrs. Barbour. Mrs. Barbour died in 1886 and left to her husband a life estate in her one-half interest in the property. Senator Barbour died suddenly in 1892. The funeral was held in the Capitol of the United States. The body was interred at Poplar Hill.

Upon the death of Senator Barbour, Ellen Daingerfield became the sole owner of the headquarters property and it was a part of her large estate when her will was admitted to probate March 6, 1912. She made numerous gifts, large and small, including one to the Maryland Historical Society of the oil paintings of her ancestors which then were in her dwelling at Poplar Hill. She did not specifically mention the headquarters property, but it was included in the residue of her estate which she directed sold, the proceeds to be distributed. Her executor was Richard C. Thompson, a lawyer and her business advisor. He was also the nephew of her brother-in-law, Senator Barbour. There are many Washingtonians having a personal recollection of Miss Daingerfield. The watches on Capitol Hill, it is said, were regulated by the activities of this charming lady, who every afternoon, sum-

\*Senate Documents, No. 55, 15th Congress, 2nd Sess., Vol. 2, Jan. 25, 1819.

mer and winter, at precisely 4 o'clock, descended the angled flight of limestone steps to take her daily drive.

The property became the home of Senator and Mrs. Porter H. Dale of Vermont in 1922. After the death of Miss Daingerfield the property was not maintained in its former high state, but despite neglect and dilapidation, the charm of the place was recognized by Senator and Mrs. Dale, who are of an artistic turn of mind with a real sentiment for things historic. The Senator purchased the property from Mr. Thompson, executor of Ellen Daingerfield's will. Thus it passed to a new owner after having been in the ownership of Robert Sewall and his descendants for one hundred and twenty-three years. Senator and Mrs. Dale restored the house to its original gracious dignity, placed there rare old furnishings in harmony with its character and atmosphere, rejuvenated

the old-fashioned garden and made the home once again one of the most delightful and distinguished in all Washington.

The "Old Brick Capitol," generously given by the pioneer Feminist, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, as a headquarters for the National Woman's Party, was in the process of condemnation as a site for the United States Supreme Court when Alice Paul and Maud Younger leading spirits in the National Woman's Party, began to look around for another fitting headquarters for the woman movement of this country. After months and months of weary searching the Dale home on Capitol Hill near the National Capitol stood out as the most desirable permanent headquarters from which to carry on the work for the freedom of women. Senator and Mrs. Dale were reluctant to part from their beautiful home, but were influenced to do so by the knowledge that it would be perpetually preserved by the National

Woman's Party. It was in 1929 that the deed passed from Senator and Mrs. Dale to the National Woman's Party.

So the Dale home became Alva Belmont House, national headquarters of the National Woman's Party, which has been opened to the women of all nations as a place for international consultation and a center for the woman movement of the world. It is in recognition of the leadership of a flaming spirit in the cause of women that the headquarters is called Alva Belmont House. In this house the Woman's Party welcomes women from abroad, and gives the women of America an opportunity to hear their messages and the news they bring of the movement for Equal Rights in their own countries.

REFERENCES: Vols. 6 and 7 of Record in *Morris v. U. S.*, 174 U. S. 196. (This record is available in office of Clerk, U. S. Supreme Court, and traces the early history of the property.) Columbia Title Company, Washington, D. C., Case No. 109, 848; "Side-lights on Maryland History," by Hester Dorsay Richardson.

## Toward Equality in Nationality

By Burnita Shelton Matthews,  
Chairman Lawyers Council, National  
Woman's Party

THOSE interested in the Equalization of Nationality Rights as between the sexes are urged to write to Honorable Albert Johnson, chairman of the Immigration and Naturalization Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D. C., asking that H. R. 14684 and H. R. 14685 be favorably reported by the committee at once. Other members of the committee to whom letters might also be sent are: J. Will Taylor of Tennessee; Arthur M. Free of California; Bird J. Vincent of Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio; George J. Schneider of Wisconsin; Katherine Langley of Kentucky; J. Mitchell Chase of Pennsylvania; Scott Leavitt of Montana; Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont; John L. Cable of Ohio; Charles J. Easterly of Pennsylvania; Edmund F. Cooke of New York; Frank M. Ramey of Illinois; John C. Box of Texas; Samuel Dickstein of New York; Samuel Rutherford of Georgia; John W. Moore of Kentucky; John M. Evans of Montana; Robert A. Green of Florida; and John H. Kerr of North Carolina.

The Congressional Chairman of the National Woman's Party, Maud Younger of California, suggests that members of the organization in the National Capital call to see their State delegations and members of the committee concerning the measures, reports of all interviews to be sent to the National Headquarters.

The following summary indicates the provisions of the two nationality bills:

At the present time a woman having United States nationality loses that nationality upon marriage to a foreigner ineligible to United States citizenship. On the other hand, there is no corresponding loss of nationality in the case of a man who marries a foreigner ineligible to

United States citizenship.<sup>1</sup> The bill, H. R. 14684, would repeal the provision depriving a woman of citizenship because of marriage to an ineligible alien, thus placing her on an equal footing with a man citizen in that respect.<sup>2</sup>

A foreign woman whose husband is ineligible to United States citizenship can not be naturalized herself as a United States citizen during the continuance of the marriage. There is no corresponding restriction upon a foreign man whose wife is ineligible to United States citizenship.<sup>3</sup> The bill, H. R. 14684, would repeal the restriction as to the foreign woman, thereby entitling her to the same naturalization privilege already available to a foreign man.<sup>4</sup>

A legitimate child born outside the jurisdiction of the United States of a father having United States nationality at the time of the child's birth has United States nationality, provided that the father has at some time prior to the child's birth resided in the United States. In order to receive protection of the United States, such a child continuing to reside outside the United States upon reaching the age of 18 years must record at an American consulate its intention to become a resident and remain a citizen of the United States, and must take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon reaching majority. A woman who has United States nationality, however, and who is married to a foreigner, cannot give United States nationality to her legitimate child born outside the jurisdiction of the United States.<sup>5</sup> The bill, H. R.

14684, would permit a woman citizen of the United States to transmit United States citizenship to her child born outside the United States the same as a man citizen now transmits United States citizenship to his child born abroad.<sup>6</sup>

An illegitimate child born outside the jurisdiction of the United States of a mother having United States nationality at the time of the child's birth has United States nationality, provided that the mother has at some time prior to the child's birth resided in the United States. In order to receive the protection of the United States, such a child, continuing to reside outside the United States, upon reaching the age of 18, must record at an American consulate its intention to become a resident and remain a citizen of the United States, and must take the oath of allegiance to the United States upon reaching majority. A man who has United States nationality, however, cannot give that nationality to an illegitimate child born outside the jurisdiction of the United States.<sup>7</sup> The bill, H. R. 14684, would permit a man citizen to transmit his nationality to his illegitimate child born outside the United States the same as a woman citizen now transmits United States citizenship to her illegitimate child born abroad.<sup>8</sup>

The naturalization of a foreign man as a citizen of the United States carries with it the naturalization of his minor child born outside the United States, from the time when such minor child begins to reside permanently in the United States. The naturalization of a foreign woman, however, as a citizen of the United States does not carry with it the naturalization of her minor child born outside the United States, in those cases where the father

and mother are living together and the father has not become naturalized.<sup>9</sup> The bill, H. R. 14684, would mean that the naturalization of a foreign woman would carry the same change in the nationality of her minor child born abroad as the naturalization of a foreign man now carries with regard to his minor child born abroad.<sup>10</sup>

A man citizen of the United States is entitled to have his alien spouse enter the United States as a non-quota immigrant. A woman citizen, on the other hand, is not entitled to have her alien spouse enter the United States as a non-quota immigrant unless the marriage occurred prior to June 1, 1928.<sup>11</sup> The bill, H. R. 14684, would give the woman citizen's spouse the same status now possessed by the man citizen's spouse as a non-quota immigrant.<sup>12</sup>

Other phases of H. R. 14684 are: It would eliminate the provision which, in effect, states that a woman but not a man

having United States nationality may, upon marriage to a foreigner, renounce such nationality in a court having jurisdiction over the naturalization of aliens.<sup>13</sup> It would provide a simple method whereby a woman who has lost her citizenship by marriage to an ineligible alien may recover her United States citizenship. Likewise, it would provide a simple method whereby a woman who has lost her United States citizenship by marriage to a foreigner and residence abroad may recover her United States citizenship, it not being clear whether the easy way of resumption of United States citizenship is now open to such a woman. And it would close the easy method of resumption of United States citizenship to an alien born woman who now has the status of an alien, but who once possessed United States citizenship by marriage to a citizen of the United States, leaving, of course, the regular naturalization proceedings available to her.<sup>14</sup>

The other bill introduced by Representative Cable (H. R. 14685) would at one stroke eliminate all the discriminations against women in the citizenship and naturalization laws since it declares that "there shall be no distinction based on sex in the law and practice relating to nationality."

- (1) Act of Congress, Sept. 22, 1922, Sec. 3, 42 Stat. 1022.
- (2) H. R. 14684, Sec. 1.
- (2) Act of Congress, Sept. 22, 1922, Sec. 5, 42 Stat. 1022.
- (4) H. R. 14684, Sec. 2.
- (5) Act of Congress, February 10, 1855; Sec. 1993, Rev. Stat., 1878; Act of Congress, March 2, 1907, Sec. 6, 34 Stat., 1929; *Weedin v. Chin Bow*, 1927, 274 U. S. 657; information supplied by G. H. Hackworth, solicitor of U. S. Dept. of State, Dec. 22, 1928.
- (6) H. R. 14684, Sec. 3.
- (7) *Ng Suey Hi v. Weedin*, 1927, Vol. 21, F. (2d), p. 801; see also citations given in 5, above.
- (8) H. R. 14684, Sec. 3.
- (9) Act of Congress, April 14, 1902, modified and incorporated in Rev. Stat. 1878, Sec. 2172; Act of Congress, March 2, 1907, Sec. 5, 34 Stat. 1229; decision reported in 25 Fed. (2d), p. 210.
- (10) H. R. 14684, Sec. 4.
- (11) Subdivision (a) of Sec. 4 of the Immigration Act of 1924, as amended.
- (12) H. R. 14684, Sec. 5.
- (13) H. R. 14684, Sec. 1. See Act of Congress, Sept. 22, 1922, Sec. 3, 42 Stat. 1022.
- (14) H. R. 14684, Sec. 1.

## Wage-Earning Wives

To the New York Herald Tribune:

While the families of thousands of unemployed men are today being supported by wage-earning wives, it is disconcerting to hear of campaigns for discharging married women workers. One wonders if the advocates of these drives are acquainted with the circumstances of the families from which the great majority of married women workers come; if they have considered what would happen to many of these families should one more breadwinner lose her job now.

The appeals which come to employment agencies at this time from married women illustrate poignantly their need of work. The case of a woman who came to one of the State employment offices this week is typical of the situation in which many women find themselves. Her husband had been in the hospital for many weeks following a serious operation, her son had

(Reprinted from the New York Herald Tribune, December 18, 1930)

lost his position and had not had work for many months. The husband was to be discharged from the hospital and the family savings, depleted by hospital expenses and unemployment, would last only a week or two more. Similar situations are reported to the placement secretaries day after day by women whose necessity is clear enough to those who know the situation, though public misunderstanding of it remains general.

It is true that there are many married women working who do not need their earnings in order to live, just as there are married men with larger incomes than they "need." But whether all these married women's jobs, many of which require special training and experience, could be satisfactorily filled by unemployed men

is another question. And what would happen to other men's jobs—the baker and laundryman, the merchant and manufacturer of factory-made food and clothing—if thousands of married women suddenly had more time at home to bake and cook and sew and less money to pay others, many of them married men with families, to do it for them.

It is true that many persons, both married and single, men and women, receive larger incomes than they need, while millions are in want. But let us not pretend that we could solve that problem by taking jobs from one group of those who need work to give them to others. The solution is not so simple, nor would it be touching the real causes of unemployment.

FRANCES PERKINS,  
Industrial Commissioner,  
State of New York.

New York, Dec., 16, 1930.

## Feminist Notes

### Turkish Women Voters

ACCORDING to the *Associated Press*, women are taking a prominent part, for the first time in Turkish history, in the campaign in that country for the forthcoming municipal elections. There are several women candidates for seats in the Municipal Council, and women voters are very actively campaigning for the women candidates.

### Chemist

ICIE G. Macy of the Merrill-Palmer School of Detroit, recently chosen chairman of the division of biological chemistry of the American Chemical So-

ciety, is the only woman among nineteen division heads. The American Chemical Society has a membership of 18,000.

### Women Shippers

THE Skagit River Navigation Company is a steamboat line on Puget Sound owned and successfully operated entirely by women.

Anna Grimison, one of the six daughters of Captain H. H. MacDonald, who founded the line thirty-eight years ago, heads the company.

Mrs. Grimison and her sisters bought out the shares of stock in the company owned by a brother, several years ago,

and now only women attend stockholders' meetings.

The company owns three vessels, which are used in freighting between Seattle and the Skagit River.

### Expert Welder

ONE of the few women oxy-acetylene welder experts, Biana Mabire, of France, learned her trade at the age of 13. She was left an orphan during the World War, and chose the unusual trade while most of the men experts were at the front.

She is now employed by a large steam fitting concern in Paris.

### Visiting Many Lands

**H**ARRIET Chalmers Adams, explorer, geographer, and authority on Spanish-American history, sailed in September for Gibraltar on the first lap of a trip which will complete her visits to every country now or ever under Spanish, Italian, or French rule, with the single exception of Madagascar.

Mrs. Adams will visit the Spanish coast towns, the Basque country, Southern France, Egypt, Abyssinia, French and Italian Somaliland, Irak, and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

She will be joined in May by her husband, Franklin Adams, counselor of the Pan-American Union. They will meet at Malaga, Spain, and journey through western Spain with busy cameras recording their vacation.

One exciting part of Mrs. Adams' trip was visiting Addis Ababa in October and witnessing the preparations for the coronation of Ras Tafari, Emperor of Abyssinia.

### Century-Old Doctor

**D**R. Harriet Clisby, who was 100 years old on August 31, is said to be the oldest living doctor in the world.

When she took her medical degree in this country in 1865, she did so only after facing strenuous opposition on the part of male students and doctors. She considers common sense and sympathy of great importance in the practice of medicine and, since women are well supplied with both, thinks they should have a splendid future as doctors.

Dr. Clisby is much interested in flying

and its amazing progress since she saw the first hydroplane display on Lake Geneva nearly fifty years ago.

### Equality in a Prison

**A**T LAST, Equal Rights even in prison! Inmates of Auburn prison for women at Auburn, New York, have received the long sought for permission to smoke in their cells. Frank L. Heacox, superintendent of the prison, made the announcement.

The women protested that if male prisoners could smoke, they should also be allowed to. A special grand jury's recommendation on the subject found that "the only decided cause of dissatisfaction in the institution was the rule preventing women from smoking," and thought it should be remedied.

## News from the Field

### Michigan Branch Program

**T**HE Michigan Branch of the National Woman's Party has an excellent strategic program arranged, according to Elizabeth Sackett Dixon, secretary, who says:

"This is a legislative year and the Michigan women plan to have five bills introduced in the State Legislature. The first is a so-called blanket bill, giving men and women Equal Rights in Michigan, with the following attendant bills:

"1. A bill giving a married woman the right to make a contract.

"2. A bill giving mothers Equal Rights with fathers to the earnings of all minor children.

"3. A bill to legalize separate residence.

"4. A bill making men equally guilty with women in all or any cases dealing with prostitution.

"To present this program the following were appointed by the chairman, Rilla Nelson:

"Legislative chairman, Laura Cramer; publicity chairman, Dr. Marie Timpona; ways and means chairman, Helen Hyland.

"A standing committee has also been appointed to act with the chairman in all or any cases of discrimination that should be brought to the Party's attention during this time of depression in Michigan and especially in Detroit."

### Brazilian Feminist Speaks

**T**HE participation of a battalion of 8,000 women in the recent revolution in Brazil was one of the stirring episodes recounted to the National Woman's Party on Sunday, December 21, by Oliveira M. de Lima. Mme. Lima, who was guest of honor at a tea at Alva Belmont House, is the representative for Brazil on the Inter-American Commission of Women, and has for many years been prominent in diplomatic circles. She witnessed the revolu-

tion during her visit a short time ago to her own country, and declares that women played an important part in its several phases.

"Now when women who are seeking suffrage in Brazil are told, 'You cannot be given the vote because you do not bear arms in defense of your country,' they calmly reply, 'We have done so—and successfully,'" Mme. Lima commented.

### At Conference

**M**INNIE S. KARR, vice-chairman of the New Jersey Branch of the National Woman's Party, brought with her to the conference in Philadelphia Margaret Laird of Newark, former State Assemblywoman; Helen Caldwell of Irvington, former New Jersey chairman of New Jersey Woman's Party Industrial Committee, and Mrs. George L. Vickers of Jersey City.

Miss Caldwell, now president of the Essex County Women's Democratic Association, is a thorough believer in the Equal Rights, and will carry to her organization and to the various periodicals for which she writes reports of the conference.

Mrs. Laird, legislative chairman of the New Jersey Branch, is also president of a large group of women forming the Newark Women's Republican Club, among whom are many prospective members of a re-organized New Jersey Branch.

### Two Million Dollar Fund

#### Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, Treasurer

NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., Auditor

**R**ECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to October 15, 1930, \$1,858,130.44.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, October 15, 1930, to December 1, 1930:

Mrs. Norma C. Allen, Va. \$1.00  
Miss Lucy Lea Andes, D. C. 1.00

|                                                                                                                 |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| Miss Emma Arnall, D. C.                                                                                         | 1.00     |
| Sra. Colita M. Dimas Arrate, P. R.                                                                              | 3.00     |
| Mrs. O. T. P. Belmont, France                                                                                   | 5,000.00 |
| Miss Lily Mae Byers, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Irene Chappellear, D. C.                                                                                   | 1.00     |
| Miss Olga Christenson, D. C.                                                                                    | 1.00     |
| Miss Winifred A. Curry, D. C.                                                                                   | 1.00     |
| Miss Jessie Dell, D. C.                                                                                         | 25.00    |
| Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.                                                                                       | 5.00     |
| Miss Amelia Doherty, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Helen G. Dorrity, Md.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Miss Ruth Emery, Mich.                                                                                          | 5.00     |
| Miss Cora B. Ferebee, D. C.                                                                                     | 1.00     |
| Mrs. M. B. Ford, France (subscriptions to Equal Rights)                                                         | 2.50     |
| Mrs. A. E. Garner, Va.                                                                                          | 1.00     |
| Miss Beulah M. Hall, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Miss Blanche Hargrove, D. C.                                                                                    | 1.00     |
| Miss Margaret Hayden, Md.                                                                                       | 1.00     |
| Miss Mary T. Hayden, Md.                                                                                        | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Paul Heyl, D. C.                                                                                           | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Bessie F. Kelly, D. C.                                                                                     | 10.00    |
| Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.                                                                                  | 100.00   |
| Miss Munita Munoz Lee, P. R.                                                                                    | 1.00     |
| Miss Isabelle Martin, D. C.                                                                                     | 1.00     |
| Miss Ellen H. McDowell, D. C.                                                                                   | 1.00     |
| Miss Esther B. McLaughlin, N. Y.                                                                                | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Mary McMorris, D. C.                                                                                       | 1.00     |
| Miss Margaret H. Naumberg, N. Y.                                                                                | 1.00     |
| Miss Alice Paul, N. J. (for Equal Rights Pledge)                                                                | 50.00    |
| Mrs. Gertrude Payne, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, N. Y.                                                                                     | 75.00    |
| Mrs. Eleanor V. Pennington, D. C.                                                                               | 1.00     |
| Mrs. William Phelan, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Miss Corinne Quarles, D. C.                                                                                     | 1.00     |
| Miss Alden Rowland, Ga.                                                                                         | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Elsie T. Shea, D. C.                                                                                       | 1.00     |
| Miss Emily Smith, France                                                                                        | 10.00    |
| Miss Helen B. Smith, D. C.                                                                                      | 10.00    |
| Mrs. Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.                                                                                   | 25.00    |
| Miss Jean Steer, D. C.                                                                                          | 5.00     |
| Mrs. Pearl I. Stephenson, D. C.                                                                                 | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Margaret La Gorce Streeter, D. C.                                                                          | 1.00     |
| Miss Elva C. Thompson, D. C.                                                                                    | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Regina de le Ton Droun, D. C.                                                                              | 1.00     |
| Miss Rosamond S. Waddell, D. C.                                                                                 | 1.00     |
| Mrs. John Jay White, N. Y.                                                                                      | 5.00     |
| Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.                                                                                     | 55.00    |
| Mrs. Elinor S. Williams, D. C.                                                                                  | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Mary W. Willis, D. C.                                                                                      | 1.00     |
| Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio                                                                                    | 100.00   |
| Wilmington Branch, Wilmington, Del.                                                                             | 100.00   |
| District Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch):   |          |
| Mrs. O. De Bouchel, D. C.                                                                                       | .25      |
| Miss Emma T. Hahn, D. C.                                                                                        | .25      |
| Miss Rose Ryan, D. C.                                                                                           | .25      |
| California Branch, Headquarters share of dues for following members (all in excess of 25 cents kept by Branch): |          |
| Mrs. Clancy, Calif.                                                                                             | .25      |
| Mrs. M. A. Doughty, Calif.                                                                                      | .25      |
| Mrs. J. C. Hauver, Calif.                                                                                       | .25      |
| Miss Lillian O'Hara, Calif.                                                                                     | .25      |
| Mrs. Lella W. Melandy, Calif.                                                                                   | .50      |
| Sale of literature                                                                                              | 1.83     |
| Sale of articles at Geneva                                                                                      | 12.75    |
| Reimbursement from District Branch for teas, cards                                                              | 19.48    |
| Refunds                                                                                                         | 41.90    |
| Per Equal Rights Committee:                                                                                     |          |
| Mrs. Valentine Winters                                                                                          | 50.00    |

Total receipts, October 15 to December 1, 1930 \$5,748.71

Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to December 1, 1930 \$1,863,879.15

### DAY PRINTING COMPANY

PUBLICATIONS AND BOOKS

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